## THE STAMP COLLECTOR

In Modern Days a Man of Science.

THE EVOLUTION OF A FAD

A Simple and Easy Way to Educate Onr Boys and Girls in Geography and History -- Some American Stamps and Their Beginnings.

Very few people have any idea of the magnitude of the great business now done in American and foreign stamps for collectors. A few years ago stamp collecting as a "hothy" was confined principally school children and in sparce instance to grown people. It was considered a foolish pastime-now it is an intellectua foolsh pastime—now it is an intersection scientific pursuit. There is nothing that will educate people better than the study of postage stamps. They show by the pictures on their faces the different rulers. coats of arms, and other interesting de-vices the changes in the different forms of governments, the change in the menetary currency of the countries, and very often the advancement in the art of engraving as the countries speed along in the race of enlightenment and civilization. Like the ratical and telephone the postage stamp is also a nineteenth century invention and only fifty-seven years of age at that. It remained for an Eogustaman to immortalize himself, when, on January 10, 1840 Great Britain was the first country to adopt this idea of cheap postal communication, for it was on this date that the idea of penny posture was established. It was about the year 1835 that Rowland Hill turned his attention to the postal system of his coun try. By degrees and carefully watching the gostom then in vogue, Hitt became convinced that a uniform cheap postage in the shape of an adhesive stamp for the prepayment of muil matter, would not only became popular with the people, but at the same time materially increase the revenues of Great Britain.

The English postoffice authorities dis-counged the scheme as much as possible. Nevertheless, from mere force of public sendment, it was introduced into Parlia mout, and ratified in 1839. Of course when the measure became a law, postage stamps were a great so cess, and have sine been adopted by all civilized and a number of uncivilized countries of the world. Mr. Hill became prominently identified with the postal system of Great Britain, and in 1800, in recognition of his great service Queen Victoria made him aK. C. B. (Knight Commander of the Bath). He passed away in 1882 full of bonors at a ripe old age. He may be called the "father of the postage stamp." The United States, as a government of today, is decidedly in advance of itself in the matter of enterprise and American "go-ahead" ness than what it was in 1840, when Great Britain was the first country to adopt adhesive stamps and comparatively cheap postage for its For it was not until 1847 that the United States fell in line in this respect The issuing of stamps for postal uses is left to the Postmaster General, who from time to time, as the exigencies of the times require, has the different stamps that he deems requisite, issued to the public. The printing of the postage stamps of this country was formerly done by private bank note companies, but now the Gov simment does its own work. All of the stamps are printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of this city, unde the direction of the Treasury Department. This has been done since 1894. The is aming of the postal commodities in the Fost-office Department is in the hands of the Third Assistant Postmaster General. There were private postal carriers as early

as 1836. Nearly every postmaster had a hand strang, something like the present conceing stamps, and would stamp the letters "Paid" when one was offered. and the amount required for its deliver, was actually paid. This system did not appear to give satisfaction, but it was not until November 25, 1844, that the Postmaster Seperal recommended to Conweight and the distance the letter was sent A tell was at reduced recorn ending theus of postage stamps, but it was slow in The English system of prepaid postage by the use of stamp was shown to be a great success, but in conditions to this country were so differ ent on account of much longer distances that it was not considered feasible. H ever, Congress passed, on March 30, 1845, a provisionary measure providing for the rate of postage on letters not exceeding to be 5 cents, and over that distunce 10 cents.

Still there were no stamps issued to prepay the rates, nor were there until Postmasters in different parts of the country, who were probably longer headed than Congress or this Postmasier General, saw that the day of adjestive stamps for the prepayment of postage to introduce the adhesive postage stam; in the United States belongs to one Alex ander M. Greig, who was running a "da-patch post" in New York in 1842 for the delivery of city letters, the nostneage stamp bearing the portrait of Gen Washington, with the words "United States City Dispatch Post" above and "Three Cents" below. In the month of August. 1842, the Government bought Greig's office and adopted Greig's design, ing the wording, as stated above. The following communication to J. L. Graham then postmuster of New York, explains the transmitter

the transaction.

Possifice Department, Contract Office, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1842.

Sir. By an order made on Saturday, but journalized today, the Postmaster General has established a letter-carrier arrangement for the city of New York, to be malled "United States City Dispatch Post, for the conveyance of letters from one part of the city to another, subject to a charge on each letter of 3 cents, under the 26th Maximo of the art of 1830, and authorize you to cupitoy Alex. M. Greig, nominated by you as your letter-carrier, others are to be employed from time to time, as required, and you are requested to nominate for that purpose. And you are authorized to obtain the necessary fixures, punches, loxes, labels, stamps, etc., at not exceeding \$1,200 for the whole, and to appoint a cierk to superintend and establish at not exceeding \$1,000 per annum. You will be pleased to report the date of the commencement of this arrangement.

went respectfully, your obedient servant, S. R. HOEBIE, First Asst. P. M. General.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, Esq.,

Postmaster, New York.

From 1845 to 1847 postmasters of New

Baven, Conn.; Alexandria, Va.; Providence R. L.: Milbury, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Brat oro', Vt., and St. Louis, Mo., also issued their arn local stamps. The philatelic world, or those people who are interested in these matters, were thrown into a fever of excitement about five years ago by the discovery of an entire original New Haven envelope. It was addressed to a Washington D. C., lawyer, and mailed, of course, at New Haven, Conn. Mr. Sterling, the finder is reputed to have sold it in London for £400 (\$2,000). All local provisional stamps command high prices, especially the 20cent St. Looks and the 10-cent Baltimore The former has sold for \$1,500, and a stamp dealer in this city placed the latter stamp abroad last year for some \$2,500. It was spendence of 1846. A couple of years ago stamps issued by the countries composing a colored junitor in Louisville, Ky., in the union are sent there as soon as issued

forcy-two copies of the St. Louis stamps. He received over \$5,000 for his "find." There are many rare and high-priced Amer. Ican and foreign stamps hidden away among old papers, that will pay people bandsomely to bring them to light. The United States Government has issued since 1847 some 500 different adhesive postage stamps, 2,000 stamped envelopes, and about score of postal cards. The first of regular authorized Govern

ment stamps were 5 and 10-cent varieties, issued in 1847. From 1851 to 1856 were ssued 1, 3, 5, 16 and 12 cents, enperfo rated. These were afterward perforated in 1856, and 24, 30 and 90 cent denominations added. In 1861 a new set of stamps were issued of the denominations of the eries. A 2 cent variety was added in 1862. In 1867-68 these stamps were is ready in Isover the control of th less for use again, arer one set was issued in 1869, with new values of 6 cents and 15 cents added to the last list. The 15, 24, 39 and 90 cent were bicolored, and about 39 and 80 cent were hisboried, and about the handsomest stamps ever issued by any country. They command very high prices now, especially in an uncanceled condition. A new set was prepared in 1870-71 of these same values, to which was added a 7 cent variety for the postage then to Ger many. This same set of designs was is seed by another engraving company in 1873 who beld the contract until 1879 when the award for printing the stamp was given to the American Bank Note Co pany, of New York, who held it until 1894 when the Bureau of Engraving and Print ing socceeded. A 5-cent variety was is seed in 1879, and a 4-cent variety was brought out in 1882. In 1893 a "Colum



SIR ROWLAND HILL.

"The father of the postage stamp."

of stamps embrace 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10

50 cent, \$1, \$2, \$5, for public use: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cent, postage-due se ries, for Postoffice Department use, and 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 cent. \$2; \$5; \$10; \$20, £50 and £100, periodical or newspape stamps, used to prepay postage on period cal matter in bulk, and kept by the post-masters in a book for that purpose. Up to 1895 all the postage stamps wer printed on unwater-marked paper. Exten sive forgeries of the 2-cent current adhe sive stamp induced the Government to us water-marked paper, which is in general use now for all issues. The letters "U 8 P S" appear repeated in the sheets. stamps and can be readily seen when held up to the light. In 1873 all the departments of the Government had especially issued stamps for the prepayment or "Imnking" of their mail, and a full set of the 1873 series and designs was prepared for the Navy, State, Treasury and War departments. To the State set were added large stamps of the denominations of \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20. A set of each without the 7-cent variety for the Interior, Justice and Postoffice, and a set without the 7-cent or 90-cent for the Agriculture The Executive stamps, se prepared for the President and household, were only five-1, 2. 6. and 10 cent-printed in car mine. The Navy were blue; State, gree Treasury, brown; War, claret; Interlor vermilion; Justice, purple; Postoffice, blac (fleures) and Agriculture, yellow. Each stamp bore the name of the department at the top. The War and Postoffice departments also had a series of stamped envelopes prepared for their use. These official stamps were discontinued in 1884. All of them have been very much sought after by collectors, and some of them, notably the Justice and State, now bring very targe prices. I have before me a catlogue issued by a New York stamp deale: in 1882, and the advance in United States stamps, as will be noted below, in the past fifteen years has been astonishing

1869, issue, 20c, unused. 2.24 1870-71 usue, 12c purple em-36.57 .05 75.00 Interior Department 3.50 51.65 5.00 In 1875 the Postoffice Department reprinted all the adhesive stamps from 1847 up to that time for the benefit of stamp diectors. The department stamps and the periodical stamps were surcharged. men." All were sold at the facvalue indicated, and in sets. They have become very scarce, and all the reommand a premium of 100 to 5,000 per cent. Stamp collectors also have their ocieties and journals. The most prominent of the societies are the American Philatelic Association, National Phila telic Society, and the Collectors' Club of New York, and have for their members leading collectors or "philatelists" of the United States. Here in Washington col lectors of the District have organized the Washington Stamp Club, which meets semi-monthly. The principal paper de voted to stamps in this country is Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, published in St. Louis. There are a score or more of smaller stamp papers, most of which are imblished monthly. The stamp trade of the world is governed by the stamp catalogues issued every year. In this country Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue published in 'New York, regulates the prices. In England, Stanley, Gibbons &

the stamp marts of the world.

The question is often asked, "How much will it take to start a stamp collection?" You can start one with \$1 or \$10,000, as your pocketbook will allow you. Get some oformation about the stamps you want to collect, and buy as your means will allow investment, and if there are 500,000 col ecting them now there will be 1,000,000 in twenty years from now. When one drops off there are suce to be a couple to take his or ber place. Nearly all of the stamp-issuing countries belong to the Universal Postal Union (which is now in discovered by a Washington lady, who congress in this city), the headquarters was searching through some old corre-

o.; in Germany, Senf Bros., Leipsic, and

are the four standard price regulators in

in Belgium, J. B. Moens, Brussels

to the public. Stamps that have been withdrawn from the use of the public are called obsolete and their value is based on the length of time they were in use or the quantity issued. Of course there are all kinds of collectors of stamps. Some gather only stamps that have passed through the mails and show the cancellation mark of the mailing cierk, others collect only umused and uncancelled specimens, while many collect both kinds. In fact, it is next to an impossibility, no matter how much you have to spend on stamp collecting, to secure a complete collection of all the varieties that have been issued from 1840 down to the present time. Stamps are printed in sheets containing

from S to 400 on a sheet. There have been so many stamps issued that very few collectors nowadays try to take in the whole range of stamp collecting, but make a specialty of one or more countries. I know of a number of collectors who collect only the stamps of North America; others who make a specialty of Great Britain and her colonies etc. There are also many in this country particularly who only collect the stamps of the United States. The largest col-Jector in the World in undoubtedly M. Phil lippe de Ferrary, of Paris. Monsieur Ferrary is said to possess a collection of stamps that is worth at least \$500,000. He is in direct communication with the stamp deal ers all over the world, and when a rarity tures up he is given the first chance to bed on it. He has two secretaries, whose sole duties are to look out for his starop collection and answer letters. The next in order was probably the late T. K. Tap hag, M. P. He was collecting for twenty years and left his splendid collection in tact to the British Museum. It is said to be valerd at £90,000, or about \$450,000. The next great collection is that of the Czar of Russia, Who is an enthusiast on the matter of stamp collecting. The Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, are said to be the next in order of importance, followed by the Prince of Wales' son, the Duke of York. It is hard to say who has the finest coleccion of stamps in this country. Deats, of Flemington, N. J. is said to posses athe most complete collection of United States stamps, and W. C. Van Der-lip, a law yer in Boson, is reputed to have one of the very best collection of the older issues of obsolete stamps. The late J. K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, was another old and extensive collector. F. W. Ayer, of Ban-gor, Me , bad until recently the very finest collection in the United States. Some idea of its value may be inferred when it is stated that he recently sold it to a large London firm of stamp dealers for £50,000. or \$250,000 Many fine collections are eld in Washington, that run in values from \$5,600 to \$25,000. The meeting of the Postal Congress at the present time in Washington is an important event, from the fact that they only convene in an in ernational way every six years. One of the most important things that interested samp collectors the most was the dispo sition of the International or Universa Postage Stamp, that has been talked of for years. It is about settled that it will not be adopted. Washington may be said to rank second only to New York as a tamp center. There are five dealers in stamps here, who do an extensive tradboth in this city and abroad, and many collectors, whose books of stamps will ompare favorably with any in the country J. M. BARTELS.

"Subsoil"-A Vision.

At mishight I wandered in the graveyard: The smell of damp grass was in my nostrils. I heard my heart throb in the audible

As a headlong diver plunging in the ocean Sees glimmering dimly through the green darkness The swinging surges pulsating above him:

Sees slimy keels of diligent vessels.
With bubbling wake of pullid form in furrows,
And the doll shine of sails swollen by tempests;

IV,
Sees lidless-eyed monsters leering past him,
And wrecks and drowned men constantly
sinking,
White the muffled knell of the surf is
tolling.

So, as I beard the lan seof the will stream Down silently my spirit descended. To the residence of dead men and women.

In an onearthly sepulchral twilight The grassy firmament was visible. Freaked with white clouds of motionless The rugged roots of the headstones pro

Uncomfortably from the low ceiling Of the tortuous, obscure, damp cavern.

Suddenly from innumerable eyeless sockets An anothresive, mild glare glowed bluely, Lighting the streets of that benevolenteity,

A metropolis with gates always open And cheap tenements for God's poor people A cheap resort for desolate age in winter

The neighborhood secured orderly and quiet, And from each coffin window a skull grinned Derisively at life's sardonic satire.

XI. There was a singular sameness of costume Worn by colonial dames and poor servants, And no bills sent to embarrassed husbands

Side by side lay the spendthrift and the

miser, The virgin and the rejected lover, The prodigal and the unrelenting father XIII. Noises there were of feet in vague pro cession,
And gleams of eyes inquisitively peering
Into the dark they soon or late must tenant.
XIV.
My soul moved by an irresistible impulse

Like down of cotton wood before the wes wind, Went through many anonymous avenues. XV. Theard the sound of deep, perpetual thunder. Life's flood tide beating in monotonous

pulses Upon the shore that has no wharf nor road-XVI. Was it reality or vision merely I saw under ground as my spirit descended Into the land of the mole and the earth

XVII. Was Sophocles right when he said to the Grecians,
The happy are those who have never existed.
And those who have never existed.

-John J. Ingalis in the New York Journal How It Is in Dutch.

Knickerbocker names have been pretty thoroughly Anglicised according to a few simple rules of their own. By these it may be known that "ch" is always pronounced ilke "k," whether preceded by an "s" or not. Schouler is "scooler," because it is Dutch, just as Schurz is "shoorts" because it is German. "Schiedam schnapps" is a good phrase to fix in the mind in this connection, since it is compounded from both the languages and is called "skeedam shnaps," with the accent on the "dam." And, by the way, this is where the accent belongs in the name of "Edam." "Uy," as in Schuyler, is generally long "I" in Eng-"I" receives the full English sound, as in

## A GREAT KOREAN.

Owing to the political situation in Kores at the present time, a peculiar interest at-Kwang Sob, the distinguished Korean funeral services were held last Sun-day. Mr. Soh belonged to the hereditary nobility of Korca, and his sister married a member of the royal family, while he himself was one of the most trusted and valued friends of the present King, and at the time of his geath the two princes were his guests. Korea is a country so little known that the world has hardly realized its awakening, but it looks very much as if the Hermit Kingdom might at no distant day be a considerable factor in Oriental affairs, and if Mr. Sob had lived for thirty years longer he would surely have played an important part in the progress

of his native land He saw, however, that the time was not ripe for the carrying out of reforms which | fugitive, on fcot, in snow and darkness he knew must come, and he remained in this country partly for that reason and partly because his health, lately very frail, would not allow him to discharge the arduous dunes of a reformer in an old and onservative country.

He was most unassuming and reserved in his personal friendships, but those who knew him here came to regard him with warm affection and the highest esteem-He was a thinker of a high and rare type and of wide knowledge in the literatu of many lands. His experience in this ountry while an exile was very much what that of the greatest man of Europe or o America might be if he were suddenly unished from Occidental society and placed, without friends or money, in the middle of the kingdom of Korea. When the revolction in Korea brought Mr. Soh's party into power and placed him in the position of minister of justice, and later sent him back to this country as minister, be was exactly the same serene and gentle and high-souled man that he had been in the days of dis adversity. What he was in life and thought is best told in the words of one of his friends, who delivered the following address at the funeral ser vices;

POM KWANG SOH.

"The custom of speaking at the funeral eremony of a dead friend is as old as recorded history, and doubtless much older. As old, perhaps, as the birth of friendship and the first stirring of wonder n the mind as to where the breath had mne-where were the thoughts, the motions, the habits are that made this erishable form my friend? This inquiry nat man makes in relation to the think ng principle that formerly animated this perishing form has had many answers since thought had life, but the inquiry kad birth in thought, and all the answers have come from the realm of thought. It is well to come to know this, because knowing it, we have thus the noblest element of our life as the ally of hope and not the antagonist viz., Reason, the Divine Reason that came and dwelt among men and men perceived

"So we follow the old, old custom, know ing in this age scientifically what 'He who

died at Azan' saw: "What ye lift upon the bier Tis an empty sea shell-one Out of which the pearl has gone. The shell is broken; it lies there. The pearl, the all, the soul, is here; was mine, it is not I: Cease your tears, and let it lie."

"Or, as the old astronomer-poet of Persia said, many centuries ago:

· · 'Tis but a tent, where takes his one day's rest A Sultan, to the realm of Death addressed The Sultan rises, and the dark Ferrash Strikes, and prepares it for another guest.' "The dark servant, Death, struck this they will see him in the grandest of all

tent'ying before us very lightly and kindly. forms in the undying power of the pur it was a very frail tenement. The owner life. for years had had no confidence in its power to withstand any but the regular gentle breezes. He knew that any rising to be charitable, being rich and great blast of the wind of conditions would be to be religious; to understand the Scripblast of the wind of conditions would be for it the end, the signal for the services of the universal servant. And when Death | world: to repress last and banish desire knocked, the tenant, the Sultan, the ruler | to see an agreeable object and not see over the territory of his own world of conscious sheing, was not even startled. He wearily and with unruffled heart asked a friend, What do you think of me?" It: to investigate a matter to the very bot That friend said: I think it is good by tom: not to contemn the ignorant; thorfor you. You have fought a good fight, oughly to extirpate self-esteem; to be good and by any and all it will hat you are fully entitled to that which is now for you-rest; rest from the ever-present consciousness of the weariness of these limitations of form you have borne long and so uncomplainingly.' that hegave a few directions, among which in fact, the first of which-was the posi tive request for the old god Agni, Fire, to the return to the elements of this old tent, so shaken by the exigencies of birth and time. Then it was only 'good-by' to all, and the calmness of waiting for the locsing of the last rope that has held the tent to earth.

"And this is the end: Some think they selieve this is the end of all work and Others try to believe, given to this generation to know, as it has cen given to no other since recorded his tory-that there is no end -not a grain of matter lost, not a breath of force ince the morning stars sang together. Form changes eternally. Force remains; and reason tells us that thought lies behind and is the life of all applied force. known to scientific reasoning about what we call matter, is now though of as a center of force, and as such is eternal. So the life that has cone out was thought center, a center of force, passing beyond its present limitations, as the hemist, by some new combination of atoms, sets free some gas bidden until the in one of the forms. In all things are ele ments, forms, essences. A fragrance fillroom. Whence is it? Some little waft of the essence, the life of roses that grew years ago on the far plains of Kashmir The long train rushes through the valley against wind and grade. Whence the tre mendous force necessary for such an over coming of the common laws of natur The force is only earth, air, water and sun and the element greater than all, which preceded all these forms and will live in eternal, endivided Wholeness when all these forms shall have passed awaythought, consciousness -in activity. This is the workman; all things else are but the tools.

"In thought alone is the seat of all power the cause of all effects. In thought also is the root of all that we call goodness virtue, spirituality, for thought is being The world has its own method for meas urement of greatness. The evidence of the pomp and power, the glittering cir-cumstance of admitted social superiority are here before you in the accessories of the encasement of the poor worn form But 'as a man thinketh in his heart so is he,' and as this our friend thought in his heart so he was, and is. The childish pictures of personal immortality, of an ane continuity of our little halting. puny lives as we have been able to live them in a few brief years here, fade away, grow dim and doubtful, in the dawning of a larger day, when we se ourselves as parts of the one eternal life and cease to picture to ourselves what o how we shall be, but with the old Hebrey philosopher and Christian teacher, we know that perfectness is; and when that shall have been attained by us, then shall we know even as we have been known. In place of any and all pictures of the one incon ceivable eternal center of all power and being we come to see that the philosophy of the old Greek was only Jarge enough t lish, though Schuykill is exceptional. And hold our growing thought. In the be-'I' receives the full English sound, as in ginning was the Word, meaning, thought, consciousness; and the incomprehensible,

SUCCESSFUL COLORED MEN. the sum of all hope, all purpose, all ideal-

ism, is here.
"Without the all-pervading thought Washington furnishes the best field in the will, purpose, power, no form has been made. Single clear concepts of this in-cenceivable Wholeness are Vedas, Truth ountry for the study of the various types of the colored citizen. Here he is seen in abject poverty and in comparative allia or Ideas, which are immortal. Our friend here had come to be recognized, at home in ence. Here are found some of the most illiterate and vicious of the race as well his own country, and here among his friends, as a patriot; not a revolutionist as many of the most polished and intelli-Here he dwells to the number of not an ambitious man, seeking persona aggrandizement; not a devotee of one idea, eighty-five, or more, thousand, supplying to the student of sociology much food for but a lover of his country and his people. By the sacrifice of his own life he would thought and research. The proximity of Maryland and Virginia offers an easy opportunity for the con have been glad to save many from the sins of ignorance and the burdens of in-herited superstition custom and prejudice. For this he started from his home of wealth, honor and ease, taking with him stant increase of the colored populationan increase which materially augments the number of the idle class and makes more difficult the task of ameliorating their condition.

a princely patrimony, that he might first know the great world and take back its wisdom to his people. His next journey was after the hot, mad rush of an attempted revolution; he went alone, a saved from arrest only by being bidden in the hold of a friendly ship und den of merchandisc until beyond the shores of his country. Of his sufferings in exile it is needless and painful to speak. His friends knew that his greatest, his constant suffering was hunger for his home and his people. It is not generally known that after be had become an American citizen he thought seriously of going me as a Christian missionury. could see the universality of the mystic truth contained in that wonderful colletion of spiritual apporisms we call the Seriaon on the Mount, but when he was to be examined as to his adherence to any seform of doctrine deduced therefrom, be could not conform. "So the last straw of hope failed; and his life became one of simple, uncomplaining heroic endurance. His one great persona

longing was for a life in one of the many

temples of his own country -a life of peace

ing those who might come to him for light

In regard to all religious idea his position was perhaps best explained by an expres

to speak of religion as the one spiritual

"The real life of this, our friend, car

not be measured by any petty standards. If

we admire the old legend of philosophy, we must admire him. No Epictetus, no Marcus

Aurelius, was greater in the calnine

philosophy is the attrimment of altruistic denial of self, then he was a philosopher

If it be admitted that in the last analysis

of Christianity, 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God,' covers all.

then we may feel that the clear perceptive faculties of his heart and soul saw God

and now sees God. If eternal life be the

life which the great Nazarene said he cause

to bring He that leveth and believeth in

the spiritual life, though he were dead,

3et shall be live. It is but the soul of the

from the ashes of form. The soul the in

dividuality, which we have known in this

orm which we are now to consign to the

elements, will live as it has lived, a proges-sive center of force, a cause and an effect,

in all the lives it has influenced, and in the indefinitely far future of life in form, all the

lives that these youngerlives may influence. "The old Stoic philosopher said: 'If jus

tice lives, I live: if mercy lives, I live

In the eternal progression of individual-

ized being the soul has or is all that it

has overcome. So we may know that in

these young minds, where was lately cen-

tered all his hope and effort for his coun

try, he will live as a working force in

what we call idealism. They will see him

as Patriotism, as Self-denial, as Patience

under all trials and discouragements, and

"The Buildha said: 'There are twenty

difficult things in the world: Being poor.

tures; to be born when a Buddha is in the

to obtain it: to be strong without being

rash, to bear insult without anger, to most

in the world without setting the heart on

to see the hidden principles in the profess

exultation, to show in the right way the

"If these he the twenty Herculean la-

as liberated to his rest. But as he judged

that his beloved country shall have be

come the bonie of a free and enlightened

people; when she shall have become, through

ime and instrumentalities one of the power

of the earth, her sons honored in the world's

great congress of thought, then will the name

of our friend shine forth conspiculously

who have been happy in thinking that at

may come to know that instead of th

it has been our good fortune to have en

great souls. Now, to that which was his.

Injudicious Impatience.

A newly engaged clerk in the employ of

the Standard Oil Company was sent to work

in a small room that contained a health

when this clerk was particularly bus; with figures, a small, black-mustached man.

bour. It became a bore to the clerk, who

at last, one day, remarked with considera-

ble heat to the stranger:

a person to death?"

goved at once."

ning to break upon him.

"That was Mr. Rockefeller," was the re

It was the clerk's first acquaintance with

the head of the great corporation by which

A Leader in Public Work,

All Bama-Col. Stringen, I understand

Birm Ham-You bet! Why, he's led

every lynching party we've had in these

parts for the past twenty years .- Phila-

Not a Lullaby.

ife would be one grand, sweet song.

Mrs. Renham-You used to say that our

Repham-That was before I had to sing

was employed.—Chicago News.

one of your leading citizens

lelphia North American.

it to the twins .- Truth.

he, we say good-bye.
"R. E. WHITMAN, U.S. A."

helpers, we have been the helped, and that

given us to see that when the time con

ing religious; to attain one's end withou

doctrine of expediency; to save a

contraversy.

to be conscious of this is that more ab

of perfect self-control. If the acme

life, and of the many so-called religio as the various superstitions of the world.

of pure thought and contemplation; ter

sion often used by him. He was accus-

DR. F. J. SHADD.

The ambitious politician of color finds ere also much to interest him. This interest manifests itself in a strong desire to reside near the National Treasury and the other governmental Institutions. Such a residence he thinks will keep alive his love of country and his devotion to the princi-ples of the political party he supports. Then the professional schools of the city bring here a large number of students who devote their time to professional study.

But amid this constantly shifting and

hanging population there dwell many 20 i-servative colored citizens who have no stened to the stren song of political ambition nor to the alluring words of the

who promised sudden riches in other fields. These citizens have devoted themselves with intense and exclusive enthusiasm to the putsuit of their chosen avocation. They have thrown thrift, self-denial and energy into their labors. After being trained in gift of God, ad life is no less that gift, and ome of the best schools of learning they ave applied the knowledge there gained to the demands of the hour. In doing the they have found their relation to the world about them. old Greek myti, of the Plmentx, life rising

In this city are found many men and comen of the tace who appreciate more nd more that the test of education is not in the number of degrees a college confers, but rather in the kind of men and women such colleges turn out. A de gree denotes past service. A man must live in the present and for the future—laboring diligently for his kind.

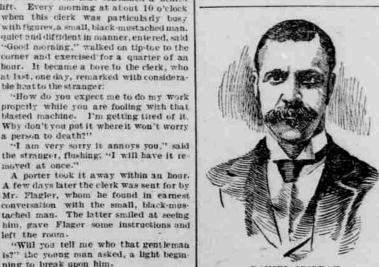
A selection of two or three men who repesent these elements in their own persona occess by no means exhausts the list, but uch men give an index to the character of the class from which they have been chosen as representatives.

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R. H. TERRELL.

Of the numerous professional men of converting them in heart and life, to avoid color in our city none is better known by sight or reputation than Dr. Furman J. Shadd. Graduating from the college de bors that must be accomplished, then we who know this soul best would had him partment of Howard University in 1875 ie was for several years an instructor in the normal department of that university no man, we will not judge him. Yet it is In 1881 he completed the course in medicine at the same university, since which time in as been engaged in the practice of his pro fession. For twelve years he has been an estructor in the medical department holding now the position of secretary and reasurer of that department, as well as the professional materia medica an pentics and clinical gynecology at Freed among the chosen few of her martyed patriot man's Hospital. Since 1891 he has ab sons. And we here, who have known him seen a member of the board of trustees in adversity as well as in prosperity; we, of the public schools. This, in brief, has been the life of this times we have been able to help a brother,

nergelic man. By efforts which have seem indefatigable he has made a name as an efficient instructor, as a successful pratitioner, as a shrewd man of business and as a public spirited citizen. His handson residence at Ninth and R streets northwest indicates in a degree the extent of his material prosperity. He has a most charn ing wife and three benetiful children As Dr. Shadd is yet a comparatively young man, a little beyond forty, his career i vet before him, rather than behind.



DANIEL MURRAY.

In 1884 Harvard University had its first colored commencement speaker, whose pro-ficiency while there was such that he was graduated as a "com laude" man. This teen years have elapsed. Since then this first "cuta laude" man of color from Har vard has taught in our colored high school, has graduated as valedictorian of his class from the law department of Howard University, has held the position of chief of the Navy pay division in the Fourth Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, and he is now engaged in the practice of law in this city.

This man is Robert H. Terrell. He is ssentially a man of affairs. To his profession he brings alertness, aptitude and

which he is a member is wholly of a civil nature, being large and remunerative. Not only as a professional man is Mr. Terrell known, but as a writer of teras, vigorous English he has made a reputa-tion of which his friends are proud. He has contributed both for the colored and white press. His paper on "Civil Service" was published recently in Good Government, a paper devoted to the interests of civil service reform. This was a high compliment, as Good Government is owned and edited by some of the aplest

white citizens of this country.

Mr. Terreil enjoys the friendship of the eminent uses of his race, and the esteem and respect of the young men who are beginning their careers. Few men are more popular than be. Being just forty, a career of greater usefulness and distin tion is yet before him. He is very happily married. Mrs. Terrell is a member of the board of school trustees. She is a woman of much culture, wide reading and extenelve travel .

Among the colored self-made men Mr. Daniel A. Murray stands conspicuous. He was born in Baltimore in 1851. By dint of perseverance, he managed to acquire a fair education, finishing when sixteen years of age. This has been supplemented by pri-vate study, until now he has a working knowledge of German and an intimate ac-

quaintance with the French language. In 1871, through the aid of Hon. T. O. Howe, Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Mur-ray received a minor appointment in the Library of Congress. He quickly rose through the several grades, untilhe reached is present position, of an assistant librarian. Being of a naturally thrifty turn, he soon saw the great possibilities of real estate investments in this city, and by fortunate peculation acquired property holdings of large value.

He is a close student of municipal reform, and is regarded as an authority on all such natters in this country and Europe. He has contributed frequently to the daily press on such subjects, and the prominence be acquired resulted in his election as a member of the board of trade. He is also a member of the National Geographic Soclety and of the Civil Service League. He was selected as one of the delegates to the Chicago meeting of the national league and also of the same at Philadelphia.

His position in the Library has given him great prominence, and it is safe to state that he is known to almost every colored man of note in this country, and to most of the statesmen.

His home is often referred to as an example of the refinement and material prosperity of our colored citizens. His wife, Mrs. Anna J. Murray, is very much nterested in kindergarten work among ter people.

These men believe in preaching the octrine of thrift, self-reliance and pereverance to the rounger members of their ALPHONSO O. STAFFORD.

## Whistles and Their Ways,

"There used to be no kind of uniformity bout whistle signals. Different roads had their own codes, and it was confusing But intely there's been a move to make the same set apply to all roads, and it is meet ing with a good deal of success. A good engineer can nake his whistle do nimost anything. They used to tell of how Ediwashed down into a wide river, climbed up into a cab and monkered with the whirtle until he attracted the attention of the operator with the work crew on the other side, and they transmitted their mes sages that way until the wires were stretched again. Sometimes engineers of might trains get a little too stuck on the whistle, and make it a nuisance to the peo-ple who want to sieep. When the sliding whistle-the kind that most of the big passenger engines have-first came out it scared the lives nearly out of the country people. You could make it sound like almost may unearthly thing—make it rour like a lien or soblike a ghost—and that was about what the boys did. Why, when the first one was put on a midnight run out of St. Louis about fifteen years ago the people were nearly crazy with terror, and the newspapers were full of guesses as to what kind of wild beast 200 feet tail was going about through the night looking for a chance to entunthe world. But since then come

to passing laws regulating the blowing of whistles somewhat, and now, although you may think there's a lot of needless tooting, you would find if you were to look it in that the engineer meant business every time he put his hand on the whistle lever." 'Some time you may have heard three ong blasts of the whistle. That isn't a frequent signal, though. It is sounded then a drawbur pulls out when the train is whirling along, or when a pin breaks, or when from any cause the train is broken in two. In a case of that kind the first thing for the engineer to do is to shook ahead and get the forward part of his train out of the way of the back end, so the rear section won't overtake him and bump into him and mix up broken cars and goods ou the country around. As soon as the engineer notices that his train is broken in which he usually can see by the sudden lightness of the load he is pullinghe repeats that signal until he arouses the trainmen at the rear. It's his play to keep ahead of that lot of flying cars until the trainmen have brought it to a stop.

"Then there's the crossing signal, the ne that the farmers hear most. There's regularly scheduled alarm for the cross nes, but this is a place where the indiidual likes of the engineers show themselves. The regular signal is two long sounds and two short ones. But some men give her one long one and two short ones, ome give a long, a Short and another long me, and one pull her for two short, fol lowed by one long blast. It really doesn't make any particular difference, for the abtest simply is to make a noise and ware scople off the crossing. Anything ought do toat. The cattle alarm is of course pretty well known to everybody. lot of short barks, and honestly I don't think a scatter thing could have be boagnt up to fit the purpose. Even the durat animals seem to know that it means usiness, while humans, although they never saw a locomolive before, feel their hair rise at the sound .- Chicago Record.

The horse that the Duke of Wellington ode at Waterloo was named Copenhagen When that fearful battle was over, the horse appeared to sympathize with and ap-preciate his master's success, for when the dake arrived at headquarters, and, after tossing the bridle reins to a green, discounted, the horse kicked up his beels in an apparent ecstasy of delight, saying as

clearly as it is possible for a borse to say anything, "Tired as I am, I will make you

see that I as well as the rest can show my

joy in the victory which my master has

Famous Men and Their Horses.

achieved " The duke saw to it that Copenhagen was well provided for in his old age. He had abundant rations, the best of care, and allow ed to roam at will in the park at Strathfield "His name lives with his master's, for it is linked with his in history

of his horse: "He has memory, knowledge, and judgment. He distinguishes his mas ter from his servants, although these are more constantly about him. I had a horse which distinguished me from the rest of the world, and which manifested, by his bounding and haughty gait when I was upon his back, that he carried a man superior to those around him. not suffer any one to mount him except myself and the groom that took care of him. When I had lost my way I threw the bridle upon his neck and let b way, with the inevitable result of finding the right road."- Harper's Round Tabl